

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 472.]

TERMS.—The price of this paper is one dollar per annum in advance. No paper will be sent out, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 25 cents the square for the first week, and 20 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

Fresh Groceries.
JUST received, and for sale, low for cash or prompt payment.
40 bags Coffee
20 barrels Sugar
500 lbs. Loaf do.
500 lbs. Liverpool Salt
3 hds. Molasses
3 tierces Rice
1 pipe Old T. Wine
1000 lbs. plough Moulds
French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.
JOHN MURPHY.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 6175

Beef Accounts!
SUCH of our customers as have not yet paid their last year's score for Beef, will please to do so without delay. We intend to commence Butchering again in about a month, and want all the money that is owing to us, to buy Fat Bees with. It is disagreeable for us to dun our customers, and still more disagreeable to warrant them! but we shall be compelled to adopt the latter alternative unless we are speedily paid our just dues. KRIDER & BOWERS.
Salisbury, June 12, 1829. 3174
N. B. Our days of furnishing Beef will be as heretofore, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—early in the morning.

Wilkesboro' Academy.
THE second session in this Academy will commence on Monday, the 29th of June next, under the personal superintendence of the subscriber. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. The School may be expected to be permanent.
3172 A. W. GAY.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes Co. N. C. May 25, 1829.

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.
LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1793; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Houses and Lots, Farm, &c.
THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury: they are situated on Main street, immediately east of the Court-House, and are eligible situations for almost any kind of business. Their immediate vicinity to the Court House, (being next to the corner) renders them valuable for public business. One of them is now occupied as a House of Entertainment, with a good run of custom; and is spacious and convenient. The other is an extensive range of buildings, occupied at this time by one family only, but could be made to accommodate two families, besides rooms for Stores or Mechanics' shops. A great bargain can be had in these premises, as they will be sold for about one-half their real value. Also,
A Valuable Plantation,
Only about one mile from the Court House, and in sight of Town. There are 373 acres belonging to the tract; with a due proportion of good Meadow land, an orchard of 200 bearing Apple trees, besides upwards of 200 young trees; as also a Peach Orchard, and many other Fruit trees. Also, a large and convenient Dwelling House, on an elevated and beautiful situation, in full view of town; with a good Kitchen and all other necessary out houses, with never failing Springs of good water. These premises will also be sold very low, and on accommodating terms.
Any person desirous of viewing the above property, and learning further particulars, will please apply to the subscriber on the premises last mentioned. PETER KRIDER.
Salisbury, June 2d, 1829. 3172

Valuable Real Estate.
THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, within four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Ford road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation: two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

MONEY WANTED.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 6017

SILK.
Among the donations to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, were some beautiful specimens of silk, the produce of 500 silk worms, raised and presented by Mrs. Adams, wife of John Quincy Adams, Esq. The silk was wound by herself, without baking the cocoons.

A word in season.—The Bellefont Democrat of Pennsylvania recommends Plaster of Paris and spirits of Turpentine as an infallible remedy for the bugs which prey upon cucumber and pumpkin vines—a quart of the one, and a spoon full of the other—mix well together, and sprinkle over the plants as soon as they are up.

The Cucumber has been found to contain, on analysis no less than 582-80 parts of water in 600; the remaining 17-20 parts consist of 13 different ingredients, in different proportions, the principal of which are a fungus matter similar to the mushroom, and a sweet substance, which gives to this fruit its peculiar flavour.
[Mechanic's Magazine.]

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Congress of the United States, of the 24th May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight entitled "an Act in addition to an Act, entitled "an Act concerning discriminating Duties of Tonnage and Import," and to equalize the "Duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided, that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost, are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, in the said States, are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported into the United States in the same, from the said foreign nation, or from any other foreign country; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States; and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me, from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, through an official communication of the Baron de Lederer, his Consul General in the United States, under date the 29th of May, 1829, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied, since the first day of January last, in the ports of Austria, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise, imported in the same from the United States, and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Austrian ships and their cargoes, in the same ports, under like circumstances:

Now therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several Acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Austria, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from the dominions of Austria, and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward, so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the dominions of Austria, in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Austria.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and the fifty-third of the Independence of the U. States.

ANDREW JACKSON,
BY THE PRESIDENT:
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

THE POST OFFICE.
Important Circular.—The Post Master General has issued to the several post offices in the States the following circular:
GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 19th May, 1829.
To the Post Master at _____

SIR: The multiplication of mail routes, and the great increase of accommodation on many of the old routes within the last year, involve an expense considerably beyond the current revenue of the Department. This revenue, arising exclusively from postages, it is hoped, will be sufficiently augmented to cover the deficit, if the Post Office law shall be strictly observed, and all its provisions rigidly enforced. On entering upon the duties of the Department, it is a subject of no little regret to observe, that much loss is sustained by an abuse of the franking privilege. It might be presumed that the high character of the officers entitled to this privilege, would be a guarantee for its restriction within the limits of the law; but it is much to be lamented, for the honor of our country, no less than for the prosperity of the Department, that such has not always been the case. Letters to others are frequently enclosed to persons who are entitled to the privilege of franking, and letters written by others are sent to the express letter of the law. There is cause to apprehend that Postmasters have in some instances, been guilty of this fraud upon the revenue. This evil, unless it shall find a remedy in the vigilant and energetic co-operation of Postmasters with the head of the Department, must tend to paralyze all its operations. It is therefore expected that you will guard with the utmost care against this unlawful practice; and whenever you have cause for suspicion, use all lawful means to obtain evidence against the offender. Let no effort be remitted, let no dignity of station deter you; but, however exalted may be the rank of the officer who shall violate the law in the abuse of his franking privilege, never fail to enforce the penalty by legal process and report each case to the Department. In all lawful efforts to carry into effect the provisions of the law against such as shall incur its penalties, you will be sustained by the Department; but no Postmaster can expect to retain the privilege, if he knowingly shall suffer it in others with impunity.

In many instances Postmasters have injured the revenue by extending their privilege beyond the weight prescribed by law. Whenever a letter to or from a Postmaster exceeds half an ounce in weight, the Postmaster receiving or delivering it, is bound by the law and by his oath, to account for the excess. In every instance that shall come to your knowledge, of a Postmaster mailing a letter free with the frank of a Postmaster, or receiving one free, in virtue of his privilege, which shall weigh more than half an ounce, you are to report the fact to the Department; that the remedy may be promptly applied.

Many persons appear to be under the erroneous impression, that printed sheets of paper are not chargeable with letter postage; you will use diligence to correct this error. Every thing that goes in the mail is chargeable with letter postage, except newspapers, pamphlets, and legislative journals, which are rated as pamphlets. Proposals for publications, printed circulars, special advertisements, and, indeed, every species of handbills, are to be charged with letter postage. Whenever such printed articles come to your office, without being entered on the post bills and rated with letter postage, it is expected that you will correct the error, and report to the Department the Postmaster who mailed them. Numbers of handbills, printed proposals, and special advertisements, have sometimes been sent to Postmasters to be received and circulated under their privilege. Every such case is required to be reported to the Department, that such Postmaster may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. In some instances, these articles have been headed with the name of the office of an editor, and called an extra newspaper, with the evident design of reducing the postage. Such design it is your duty to counteract. A supplement always accompanies the newspaper to which it belongs, as a part of the same paper, and an extra newspaper is a sheet or a part of sheet, issued between the regular times of publishing the paper, for the purpose of an earlier announcement of interesting news. You will not send nor deliver printed sheets or bills of any other character, as supplements or as extra newspapers.

There has also been a want of sufficient care in rating letters. Many double, some triple, and even quadruple letters are rated as single. If a letter encloses

a bank note, it is double; if it encloses three bank notes, it is quadruple, and should be rated accordingly. It may sometimes be difficult to determine the proper rate; but if the letter has the appearance of being double, you will be careful to mark it as such; and if the person receiving it shall question its correctness, he can open it in the presence of the Postmaster or his assistant. The want of proper attention to these several points has been highly injurious to the Department. Each case may seem a little matter, scarcely worthy of regard; but it should be remembered that the whole revenue of the Department is made up of these little items, and it is their combination that gives life and energy to the whole machine. It is at all times the duty of Postmasters to adhere strictly to both the letter and spirit of the law, and especially at this crisis, when the current engagements of the Department already entered into greatly exceed the amount of its ordinary revenue.
WM. T. BARRY.

Sal Ammoniac.—This salt was ploughed up a few days since in the field of Mr. J. Hopper, in Haywood County, the lump weighed about four ounces, was perfectly new, and had not been used. It has been discovered in native state any where in the U. S. It is mostly to be found in the neighborhood of volcanoes. We believe it is found in the country of Buchar, imbedded in clay and sulphur; also in Scotland, near the beds of burning coal.
Jackson (Tenn.) Repub.

Prosperity.—How miserable is the lot of man! In prosperity he forgets every one; and in adversity every one forgets him. In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses; and when loaded with misfortunes he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world; and when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him. He who basks in the sunshine of fortune, should remember, that riches some times take the wing and suddenly fly away from us. Happy is he who reflects, that old money, old wine, old books, and old friends, are objects worthy the attention of every man of good sense.

Insects.—The fly, which is often destructive to cucumbers, melons and pumpkins, may be killed by sprinkling a mixture of tobacco water and red pepper over the vines. Dom Encey. Sprinkle the plants with a strong infusion of elder leaves; that of hops and of walnut leaves is likewise recommended; a shingle, or other piece of wood, by a thread, tied to the end of the stick in the ground at a small distance from the hill, so that the paper shall hang directly over the hill and near the plants. The air, by constantly vibrating the paper or shingle, will have a tendency to prevent insects from alighting on the plants. The surest way, however, is to enclose the hills with frames covered with gauze, or other cloth of light texture.

Young Men read this.—Gen. Metcalfe, the present governor of Kentucky was brought up a stone mason, and worked at his trade many years after he became of age, even till elected to fill the honorable station of a member of Congress. All his splendid acquisitions had been the result of his improvement of the evenings and nights, after his day's work was done. He is now elected Governor, and is only between 45 and 50 years of age.

Strong Vinegar.—An European author asserts, that cider, particularly such as is of acid tendency, placed in the sun becomes vinegar in a short time, and one pound of honey to a gallon of cider will, after standing some months, become such strong vinegar, that it must be mixed with water for common use.

A GOOD PLAN.
To get clear of a troublesome visitor.
I had once a constant and troublesome visitor whom I tried many ways to dislodge. First I essayed smoke, which he bore like a badger, then fire, which he stood like a salamander. At last, I lent him five dollars, and have not seen him since.

As an instance of the traffic between Ireland and Glasgow, in the article of eggs, it is mentioned that one of the Derby steam-vessels in a late trip brought over 15 tons, and on her next voyage upwards of 20 tons of eggs—270,000 ordinary hen eggs.

Blue Book Researches.—At the beginning of the present year, the 256 officers of the Departments of State, War, the Navy and Treasury, were filled from different states, counties, &c. as follows. We add, in round numbers, the population of each state, according to the 1820 census:

Maryland,	84	407,000
Pennsylvania,	43	1,040,000
Virginia,	36	1,065,000
Dis. of Columbia,	13	33,000
Massachusetts,	12	523,000
Ireland,	12	
England,	7	
New Jersey,	6	377,000
New York,	6	1,672,000
Connecticut,	6	375,000
Delaware,	5	72,000
South Carolina,	4	502,000
Maine,	4	298,000
Scotland,	4	
Kentucky,	2	564,000
North Carolina,	2	638,000
Switzerland,	2	
Vermont,	1	235,000
Minorca,	1	
Tennessee,	1	422,000
Holland,	1	
Georgia,	1	340,000
Prussia,	1	
Germany,	1	

If population had any thing to do with this, North-Carolina, instead of furnishing two, should furnish a much greater number of officers than Maryland.

An association has been formed in Alabama, for suppressing abuses in electioneering. The members have pledged themselves not to vote for any person, for any office, who will ride through the country to electioneer for himself, and treat with spirituous liquors to procure votes.

Boston, May 25.—A family of seven persons in this town were on Thursday last made very ill by taking milk which on being analyzed proved to be poisoned by copper. They were affected by violent vomitings for the whole day, but are all likely to recover—as the milk was placed in an earthen vessel, after it was in the house, it must have been impregnated by the copper before it was brought to the

Death of General Barras.—Some particulars in the life of this distinguished character will be recollected with interest. He was born in 1759, of an ancient family, but afterwards renounced his nobility. He commenced in the famous regiment of Lanvedoc, and served in several campaigns against the British in India, under Bellemont and Suffren. On returning to France, he embraced the revolutionary cause; was commissary of war in Italy, and conducted the passage of the Var; commanded with Durgomier the attack on Toulon, where he discovered the genius of Bonaparte, then captain of artillery; was the first to put down the tyranny of Robespierre, associated with Tallean, and commanded the convention troops in Paris, with Bonaparte for his aid-de-camp; at length he became one of the executive directory, which managed the affairs of the "terrible republic," until the new government of Bonaparte in 1799, on which he declined all public functions, and was transported or banished by his former enemy. He returned to France in 1814, and in his retreat at Chailot, surrounded by friends and occupied in works of philanthropy, passed his life, until, after a long illness, it terminated on the 30th of January last. A discourse was pronounced at his funeral, which was attended by 300 of the poor of the vicinity. His memoirs would be a most valuable acquisition to French history, could they be published, if written with freedom and safety.

An Irish gentleman of the name of Man, residing near a private mad-house, met one of its poor inhabitants who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, 'Who are you, Sir?' The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, replied, 'I am a double man, I am man by name and nature.' 'Are you so,' rejoined the other, 'why I am a man beside myself, so we two will fight you two.' He then knocked poor Mr. Man down, and ran away.

Munificent Loan.—Mr. Stephen Girard of Philadelphia has loaned the State of Pennsylvania \$100,000 for the Canal Fund. The Bank of Pennsylvania, the same sum. The Philadelphia Bank \$50,000—and the Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia \$20,000. Rich. Compiler.

STATE BANK.

The Raleigh Register, of the 9th inst. contains the Report, made by Peter Brown, Esq. at the late meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, in behalf of the Committee appointed in December last, for the purpose of giving a detailed account of the situation of the affairs of the whole Institution, with the documents therein referred to. This report would have been made by Judge Ruffin, the President of the Bank, had he not been called away by the dangerous sickness of his mother. The Judge, however, returned in time to be present at the meeting of the Stockholders, and to express his opinion on the Report. He had no doubt that all the facts stated therein were correct; but he did not think that all the inferences drawn from those facts were warranted. He had reference principally to the commencement of the Report, where the losses sustained by the Bank are brought into view. These losses, as appears from the Exhibit A, have arisen from Bills of Exchange, Notes discounted, and from depreciated Real Estate. Total estimated amount \$415,581.89. In order to ascertain what the half-yearly loss of the Institution would probably be in future, the Committee divides the whole loss already sustained, by the number of the half-years which the Bank has existed, and thus concludes that the future losses of the Bank, as long as it shall continue in operation, will be \$13,000 every six months, so that the Bank cannot at any time hereafter be expected to make a dividend of more than three per cent. per annum. The Judge objected to the justness of the calculation. About 50 per cent. deducted from the original cost of the real estate, so that no additional loss could be expected on that item, which amounted to \$94,780, and that the heaviest losses under the other two heads, had been sustained at two of the Branches many years ago, and he trusted similar instances would never again occur. These circumstances being considered, he must think that the estimate of the half yearly losses in future, had been greatly overrated.

The Judge also observed, that he did not agree with the opinion expressed by the Committee, that the closing of the business of the Bank would have no injurious effect on the circulation of our Bank Notes. On the contrary, he apprehended, if an assignment of the Concerns of the Institution were to take place, that a material depreciation of the value of its paper would be a certain consequence.

And we think, that the sum of \$3,356 24 interest received from the Public Treasurer, which the Committee has designated as the State's share of the profits of the half year, ought to be considered as so much profit, not having before been carried to any account; and if a dividend had been made on the first Monday of June, would have been rightly included in it. Indeed, we believe the annual interest of 4 per cent. received from the State on her deferred Stock, and which is annually retained out of her December dividend, has sometimes been included by the Directors in the profits declared upon in December; and if not then divided, it never failed to go to the profits of the next half year. Nor can it be supposed (the suggestion in this Report to the contrary notwithstanding) that, while the Bank continues in operation, the Directors will ever fail to make a Dividend of Profits in the course of the year, out of which to retain the interest payable by the State on the Stock for which she stands indebted to the Bank.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

The New York papers of the 5th inst. state, that between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an explosion took place, on board the steam frigate Fulton, used as a receiving ship, and was moored within 200 yards of the shore; and, at the time of the explosion, the officers whose names are given below, were dining in the ward room. The lady of Lieut. Brackenridge, and the son of Lieut. Platt, were present at the table as guests, and both were slightly wounded.

This dreadful accident was occasioned by the Gunner's going into the Magazine, to procure powder to fire the evening gun. He was cautioned by one of the officers previously to his going below, to be careful; and soon after, the explosion took place. We understand that he was a man between 50 and 60 years of age, and had just been appointed to that office; the old Gunner having been discharged the day previous. But in what particular manner fire was communicated to the powder, is not known, as the gunner is among the unfortunate dead.

The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained at the time of the explosion, but three barrels of damaged powder. The explosion was not louder than that produced by the discharge of a single cannon; and many persons in the Navy Yard supposed the report to have proceeded from such a source, until they saw the immense column of smoke arising from the vessel. Others about the yard saw the masts rising into the air before the explosion, and immediately

alter, the air filled with fragments of the vessel. The Fulton is a complete wreck; the bow being destroyed nearly to the water; and the whole of this immense vessel whose sides were more than four feet thick, and all other parts of corresponding strength—is now lying an entire heap of ruins, burst asunder in all parts, and aground at the spot where she was moored. Although she was but 200 yards from the Navy Yard, and many vessels near her, not one of them received the least damage; nor was the bridge which led from the shore to the Fulton, at all damaged!

There were attached to the Fulton, by the roll of the ship, 143 persons; and, at the time of the explosion, there were supposed to have been on board the vessel from 69 to 100 persons. Of the latter number 24 were killed, and 20 wounded making 44, leaving the balance to be accounted for. A small number on board escaped with very slight wounds; the remainder, it is feared, have perished.

Commodore Chauncey was on board the Fulton yesterday, inspecting the ship and left her in company with John T. Newton, Esq. who commands the Fulton, only ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion.

The room in which the officers were dining was situated about midships. The whole company at the table were forced, by the concussion against the transom, with such violence as to break their limbs, and otherwise cut and bruise them in a shocking manner.

It was a lucky circumstance that there was a much smaller number of men on board the Fulton yesterday than she is accustomed to have. On Tuesday there proceeded to Norfolk to join the Constellation frigate.

The bodies of the dead were shockingly mangled; their features distorted, and so much blackened that it was difficult to recognise them. They were placed in coffins shortly after the accident, and an inquest was held over them.

Commodore Chauncey and the Officers of the station were on board the wreck, after the explosion, giving directions to remove the scattered timber, in order that a search might take place for such bodies as might be buried in the ruins.

The decks of the Fulton were torn up from stem to stern, and among those missing, many, it is feared, have been thrown into the water and drowned.

Lieut. Brackenridge, and two marines, have died, but no very particular additional information has been yet obtained respecting the sad explosion.

The interest excited by the news of this event, was last evening intense and universal. Nor has it abated this morning.

We are pained to learn, that Mrs. Brackenridge is not slightly, but very severely wounded; and the injury of Lieut. Platt is so serious that but a faint hope is indulged of his recovery.

What is a very remarkable circumstance, although several of the persons at dinner in the ward room escaped with their lives, and some of them uninjured, not a vestige of the table, chairs, or any of the furniture in the room remains. Every thing was blown to atoms.

The scene, even this morning, at the Navy Yard, is distressing beyond description. Indeed to attempt a description of such a spectacle, at the very moment when our feelings are harrowed up to a painful degree by the shocking reality, seems too revolting to be undertaken. We might speak of the wounded living and the mangled dead, and of the fragments of bodies blown to pieces, mingled among the broken relics of the ship; but such particulars may better be left to the reader's imagination.

When we left the Navy Yard at 11 o'clock, only eight men were unaccounted for. These have doubtless perished, either by drowning, or by being crushed among the timbers.

It appears by the muster roll of the ship, that the total number of persons, including officers, attached to her at the time of the accident, was one hundred and sixty six; and after a careful and diligent examination, it has been ascertained that one hundred and sixty are accounted for—there are only then six missing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The brig United States, Knight, has arrived at New York from Plymouth, bringing London papers of the 29th April, and Plymouth of the 2d May, containing London dates of the 1st May, from the New York Commercial, Journal of Commerce, and American, we copy the following items.

The Plymouth Herald says it is confidently reported, that the government of Great Britain, joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia that they will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey become a conquered country. If Russia still goes on, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war, lit in the East, may spread its flames throughout Europe. Parliament resumed their sittings on the 28th of April. The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Clifford and Dormer, (Catholics)

took their seats in the House of Lords as Peers, shook hands with the Lord Chancellor. They have thus resumed, if in their persons it can be called resumption, the hereditary seats of their illustrious ancestors, which no Catholic had been suffered to occupy for 148 years. This is the first overt operation of the Catholic Relief Bill.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, stating, "that by the Act of Union with Ireland, 11 members elected, must take the oaths prescribed till Parliament shall otherwise alter the law. The law being now altered, he considers himself eligible to sit; but, if opposition is made by his Majesty's Ministers, he will bow to their decision, and get returned again."

Trade continued depressed in the various manufacturing towns. A letter from Havre says, "We have just heard that there are loading in the Baltic 67 ships for French ports, which will bring us before the end of May about thirty million pounds of grain."

Seat of War.—The dates from Smyrna are to March 18, and from Constantinople to the 26th. There appears to be much distress in the Turkish capital.

Letters from Smyrna, dated March 8, say that large quantities of wheat, were landing there, which had been received from Egypt on account of the Ottoman government, and designed for the supply of Constantinople. Four thousand camels were employed in transporting the wheat to the capital, and it was intended to augment the number to ten thousand. In this manner it was supposed that a sufficient quantity might be furnished to supply 3,700,000, the others to be supplied from the granaries of Constantinople.

Extract of a letter dated Constantinople, March 16—"The landing of a few Russians to the northward has spread great alarm here, without any just cause; a prodigious mass of the new recruits has been put in motion. We are strictly blockaded, and begin to be seriously alarmed as to provisions."

It is confidently stated that Lord Beresford is to proceed to Portugal as Ambassador Extraordinary from England, to endeavor to effect an arrangement between the two brothers, Don Pedro and Don Miguel.

An article from Falmouth says that the young Queen of Portugal was expected to sail from that port, for Rio Janeiro, early in May.

Changes.—The removals from office still keep pace with the wishes of the people, and almost every mail brings an account of the turning out of some official handbill distributor or abuser of the Press.

Some of these life estate officers die very hard—and when they find they must go out, they gallantly seize a quill and commence a paper warfare against the Administration that ousts them. A Mr. Slade, who was turned out by the Secretary of State, at Washington, comes out very pathetically, in the papers, and the argument he uses amounts to this: "I was in office—it was a good fat office—I lived high, and laid up nothing against a rainy day—therefore, by turning me out, you make a beggar of me and my family!" Poor fellow! he will have to discharge a brace of cooks, drink a bottle of wine less at dinner, and live like a plain Republican.

The Coalition Prints seem to be annoyed at the President's visiting the Public Offices, and seeing how things go, in person. We can see no objection to such a course, when his other engagements will permit him. Now we are assured from the best authority that his other avocations are never neglected—and that the public papers are never permitted to sleep upon his table. He attends to every thing as soon as it comes to his hands. When he has no longer any thing before him, would his opponents have him dose away his time, upon the sofa; or breathe the fresh air, take exercise, and at the same time visit the Public Offices, and stimulate by his personal superintendence, those habits of official assiduity and attention, which have been so long neglected under the last Administration? We are informed, that in these respects a very great reform has already been introduced; that, whatever be the causes of the improvement, the arrears of the public business are rapidly bringing up; and the Clerks are no longer seen lounging about office hours, reading newspapers, &c. &c.—but attending to all their duties with perfect regularity.

We repeat to our readers, that the work of reform goes steadily on. That the President himself examines into all the causes of removal with great care; that, although all these causes are not laid before the people at the present time, no removal is made without such cause as is called for by the public interest—and that the developments which must take an official shape before the next Congress, will call forth the gratitude of the nation towards the incorruptible statesman and patriot, who will have rendered more ser-

vice, expelling the agents of corruption from office, than he did in vanquishing a foreign enemy."

Caleb Atwater, of Ohio has been appointed by the President, in conjunction with Col. McNeil and Menard, to hold a treaty on the waters of the Mississippi, with several Indian tribes. The Cincinnati, Ohio Herald, says it is understood that one of the primary objects of the mission is to purchase from the Indians the rights of soil for the territory South of the Wisconsin river, and especially the region of the Lead Mines.

Nat. Jour.

At New York a few days since, as some passengers were landing from a ship, one of them who was intoxicated fell overboard, with a bottle in his hand, and although attempts were made to save him he sank. The rising of the bottle to the surface apprised the beholders that death had unloosed the tippler's grasp.

A fellow near Michigan advertises "Anti-masonic Coughdrops." We can obtain such drops in this state very easily. Let one of Governor Southwick's Observers be steeped in water a few hours, and the decoction would cough a horse to death.

Troy (New-York) Budget.

From the Boston Courier.

The Times.—Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to the causes which have produced the present depression of business of all kinds, there seems to be a perfect unanimity of feeling as to the fact—that the depression is unparalleled and the embarrassed condition of traders, mechanics, farmers, and merchants, is beyond all precedent in the experience of the present generation.

An article in the Nashville Republican illustrates in a remarkable manner, the progressive improvement and prosperity of that town. In 1809 a solitary barge of 60 tons and thirty five men, wound its "laborious way" up the Cumberland river, and arrived at that place, to the joy and astonishment of the inhabitants. The people flocked from all the adjacent parts of the country to see "the barge." The important event was formally announced in the newspapers; and the whole country rang with the intelligence. There are now ten steam boats some of them of the largest class employed in the Nashville trade. In 1809 there was but one dray in the town. They have now sixty.

Molasses.—This article, though paying a duty of 10 cents per gallon, is cheaper than it has been for some years. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that it costs only 5 cents per gallon in the West Indies. The casks cost in the island at the rate of 7 cents per gallon, or more into them. The rest of the price is made up of duty, freight, leakage, &c.

Business in New York.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says the prices of most kinds of domestic and imported cotton goods and low priced cloths continue to decline. Business generally in the city is dull; the country trade had suddenly fell off almost entirely; and some pressure has been felt for some days in the money market, owing to small remittances from the country, small amount of sales, &c.

Eurota Thorpe, of Washington, Berkshire, Massachusetts, was accused by some evil person of selling the body of his deceased wife to the faculty, for anatomical purposes. To refute the base charge, he caused the grave to be opened a few weeks since, and in presence of a number of respectable citizens, exhibited her remains.

Jesse Joy, of Southampton, killed a calf May 25, six weeks old, that weighed as follows: Quarters 135 lbs. Hide 20 lbs. Total 155 pounds. The milk of one cow fattened the calf, and furnished the family with butter.

Six barns were consumed by lightning near York, Pa. on the 19th of May, and great damage was done by an excessive fall of rain.

A New-York paper states that 72 drunkards were brought to the police office in that city in one week, ending Saturday, May 23d.

Another yet.—The New-York afternoon papers of Tuesday state that the Paterson Bank, located at Paterson, N. J. closed its doors on Tuesday morning. The bills were offered for sale at 50 per cent. discount.

A Palatable Hint.—The Philadelphia Gazette says, people must not grieve because a few of the New York banks stop payment. The Legislature of that state can establish half a dozen new ones, in place of every old one that fails.

The Columbia Telescope, states that the quantity of Cotton purchased in that market the present season, is not short of 60,000 bales.

Proxies.—We think it right to apprise the Stockholders of the State Bank, that by an Ordinance of the Stockholders, passed in general meeting in the year 1823, none but a Stockholder can vote in any general meeting as the Proxy of other Stockholders. We are led to notice this fact, from a circumstance which occurred at the late general meeting. A number of the Stockholders, resident in and about Tarborough, authorized to give proxies, not having knowledge, it is presumed, of this regulation (which might well enough be the fact, as the Ordinance was not published till last year) authorized and instructed a highly respectable citizen of this County as their proxy to vote for them. The proxy was, on this ground, refused, and but for the circumstance of a Stockholder being present, who had been at a former meeting authorized to vote as their proxy, and who, after some hesitation, consented to act on the present occasion, and to conform his vote to the instructions given to the other gentleman, their vote could not have been given. As it happened no vote of importance was taken; but if the important question expected to have been decided had come up, the vote of the Stockholders in Edgecombe might have been wholly excluded by their proxy not being a Stockholder.

Rail Register.

Chenapeake and Ohio Canal.—The corner Stone of the first lock of his canal was laid on the 29th ultimo, on the eighth section of the line, six miles above Georgetown. The ceremony was performed by William Hewitt, Esq. Grand Master of the District of Columbia, assisted by the members of Potomac Lodge, and the corporate authorities of Georgetown. The President of the United States, (Past Grand Master of the State of Tennessee, who had been invited by the Grand Master of the District to honor the ceremony with his presence,) the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General were present. The mallet used by the Grand Master, was the same with which General Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol. The President made some brief observations on the importance of the work, and the deep interest which he felt in it, &c. It is gratifying to learn that the President appeared in excellent health, and when he left the ground, the marine band struck up the air, "Hail to the Chief," which was answered by the enthusiastic acclamations of the citizens.

Star.

A Phenomenon.—We have had an opportunity of examining a very curious natural, or unnatural production. A fine cat among several kittens, had a creature of a very doubtful and anomalous description, we know not which to call it, kitten or puppy; it has the head, ears, accepted, and the bark of a complete young dog, while its ears, claws, and shape of body mark it as distinctly of the Cat species. We understand that several persons of distinction have already seen it, and the only similar case mentioned is said, by a medical gentleman, to have occurred some years ago up the Mediterranean.

Halifax paper.

Mr. Clay notwithstanding the enormous quantity of public pudding he eats, will never grow fat upon it unless he spouts less during the stuffing. He neutralizes all the efforts of his friends by these windy exertions of his, and we who are not very particularly his friends, feel considerable solicitude lest he talk himself into a quick consumption.

Camden Journal.

Creek Indians.—The steam-boat Virginia, arrived at Columbus on the 25th ult. from Mobile, with a cargo of groceries, &c. The Columbus Enquirer gives the following information: "We have been told that the owner of the Virginia is about contracting with the Agent, Col. Crowell, to transport nearly a thousand of the emigrating Creeks to the Arkansas. He is willing to land them at Little Rock for \$7 per head furnishing the necessary provisions himself, or for \$5 if the Agent find the supplies."

Geo. Journal, 6th instant.

Dr. Watkins.—The indictments against this gentleman, have, after a long and able argument, been quashed by the court. What course will now be taken against him, we know not. The Raleigh Register says:

"To be candid, we do not think that though these exceptions are sustained, any thing appears to exculpate Mr. Watkins from the charge of having improperly converted money belonging to the Government to his own private use."

The Rev. Mr. Ryland, a Methodist Clergyman, has been appointed a Chaplain in the Navy.

France.—From a recent official report, it appears that out of 35,267 communes, of which the kingdom of France is composed, no fewer than 35,387 are destitute of any kind of post office establishment, and that the letters are delivered irregularly by persons on foot, or Prefect's messengers, who often go their rounds but once a week.

WEST POINT.

The public annual Examination of the Cadets, at this Institution, commenced on Monday, the 1st inst and continued two weeks; after which the Cadets were to have gone into tents for several weeks: The Board of Visitors consists this year of the following gentlemen:

Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, of New York, President; Hon. J. Burnet, a Senator from Ohio; Gen. M. Stokes, of North Carolina; Col. H. Whiteley, of Delaware; Lieut. Col. W. J. Worth, U. S. A.; Major W. A. Davis, of Kentucky; C. E. Robbins, of Rhode Island; Levi Pawling, of Pennsylvania; George P. Porter, of do.; Timothy Walker, of Round Hill, Massachusetts; Doctor Archer, U. S. A.; Doctor J. Augustine Smith, of New York; Rev. F. W. Hatch, of Virginia; Col. Thomas S. Bell, of Pennsylvania; William Lee, District of Columbia; C. T. Davis, of S. Carolina; Wm. Ross, of Newburgh, N. York; and Rev. M. C. Clelland, of Kentucky.

Longevity.—There is now in this town an old man who has attained the great age of one hundred and five years. His name is Johnson M. Cartney. He was born in the North of Scotland in November 1723. In the year 1743, he was impressed on board a British man of war, and served until 1755. From 1755, until 1804, he lived alternately in New Orleans and Jamaica, the greater part of which time, however, he lived in the former place. Since 1804, he has generally lived in the western states, gaining a livelihood by his trade as a weaver. This old man says that he can now walk ten miles a day, and weave six yards of cloth daily. His stature is erect, and his step is still firm and vigorous. *N. Banner.*

Mountain out of a molehill.—A Rhode Island Editor states that the Judges of the Supreme Court are 'making their fortunes out of the public purse.'—And how much does the reader suppose that these high dignitaries receive? Why, the Chief Justice has \$650, and the Associate Judges \$500 a year! *Rich. Com.*

The Rev. Mr. Ryland, a Methodist Clergyman, has been appointed a Chaplain in the Navy.

Colonel King, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in connexion with the Morgan affair, died suddenly of apoplexy 26th ult. and was to have been buried on Saturday at Fort Niagara.

A letter from a correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, at Havana, under date of the 14th inst. says—"Five pirates are convicted and will be hung. Others are arrested daily."

Portugal.—Last accounts from this wretched country, state that 'numerous executions were taking place every day; at Oporto 36 were to be hanged; but, for the want of a hangman, their execution had not taken place.

A druggist in New York, by the name of Parmelee, disappeared from the city on Friday last, when it was soon ascertained that he had committed forgeries to a very considerable extent—upwards of \$30,000.

On the evening of the same day, a man went into a watch maker's shop, corner of William and Exchange streets, and purchased a watch valued at \$50, for which he paid in five \$10 notes of the Farmers' Exchange bank, R. I. which failed in 1811.

The value of Muscovado sugar in some of the West India Islands is from 3 to 4 cents per lb. and in others from 4 to 5 cts. according to the quality.

The University of Virginia.—We understand, (says the *Enquirer*) that there are at least ninety students at the University; that they appear to be very attentive to their studies, and that some improvement is in contemplation, which must insure a still greater degree of prosperity to this admirable Institution.

The inauguration of the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, as President of Harvard University, took place on the 2d inst. On this occasion, a letter was received by the Trustees from the honorable and venerable NATHAN DANE, of Beverly, conveying a donation of \$10,000 for the establishment of a Professorship of Law in the University.

Latest from England.—By the ship Mentor, Captain Webb, arrived at New York, which sailed from Liverpool on the 10th May, Liverpool papers of 9th and London of the 8th May are received.

The only article of intelligence is, that the riots in the manufacturing districts have unhappily produced the consequences that had been apprehended. Blood had been shed. Five men have been killed at Rochdale, and twenty five wounded. For some time there had been discontent among the woollen and flannel manufacturers against some of the masters who pay lower wages. It was therefore resolved to destroy their looms, &c. They carried their intention into effect; a riot ensued. The military were called out, and a great number of rioters were taken into custody and committed to Lancaster Castle. A large mob assembled before the Castle, for the purpose of liberating the prisoners. They attacked the soldiers with stones, and wounded one. A party of cavalry arrived, who fired on the mob, killed five and wounded twenty-five.

Salisbury:

JUNE 23, 1829.

We owe an apology to "A Jacksonian" for the non-appearance of his favor: it was inadvertently overlooked, until our paper was filled.

"L'Amour Affige," shall go in next week; the department usually allotted to such articles, was filled before it came to hand.

We are authorized to state, that Dr. John Scott declines offering for the Senate of the next Legislature. Circumstances of a private nature have induced this determination: At present it would be entirely incompatible with his domestic duties, to devote his services to the people, in a legislative capacity.

Canfield's American Argus is published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$6 per annum; and is the largest paper we ever saw—it is double the size of the common papers in North Carolina, and a good deal larger than the National Intelligencer, which has hitherto been called "the Elephant" of the papers in the United States. This paper of Mr. Canfield's is among the most useful, for men of business: it is particularly valuable on the subject of Bank Bills, Exchange, &c. It contains, first, a list of all the Banks in the United States, mentioning where located, &c.; a list of all the broken banks; a list and particular description of all the counterfeit, altered, and fictitious bank bills; the value, at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, of the Bank Bills in the United States; the prices of all Bank, Insurance, Government, and other Stock, at the cities above named; the rate of exchange on foreign parts, the price of foreign gold, &c.; besides the usual portion of foreign and domestic intelligence, editorial matter, commercial information, and miscellaneous reading. The paper is richly worth the subscription price, to any business man.

Fatal Accident.—We learn that Mr. Thomas Hethman, eight or ten miles from this town, while riding on horseback, 4th inst. was thrown off with such violence as to kill him.

"The Printer's Love," which was sent all the way from Philadelphia, and cost 25 cents, can be found in the *Carolinian* a few weeks back. It would be uncivil in us to think it was extracted from our paper; but.....verbum sat.

Col. Joseph M. White, has been re-elected to Congress from Florida, after a warmly contested election, by a majority of 286 votes. Col. Jas. Gadsden, and Mr. Wyatt, were his opponents. The increase of votes, since last election, has been 500.

Cow turn'd Rat-catcher.—A Montreal paper states, that in a barnyard in the suburbs of that city, where there were a number of cattle, a good sized Rat made its appearance, and began to grub about the yard; but one of the cows, on perceiving Mr. Rat, made chase, and actually caught the vermin in her mouth, and killed it! This cow must have been of the Terrier breed!

Insubordination of Slaves.—A most pernicious policy, and mistaken humanity, in relation to the treatment of slaves, is becoming too prevalent in this part of the country. As to the abstract principle of slavery, there is but one opinion among enlightened and liberal-minded men.... its existence is an evil in the land; but as it does exist, and without our procurement, it is the duty of every good citizen to endeavor so to adapt it to the present state of society, as to give security to our persons and property, and promote peace and harmony in the community. Every reflecting person will acknowledge, that an undue indulgence and familiarity with the slaves, is illy calculated to produce this desirable state of things. The relative position of Master and Slave should be perfectly defined, and each punctiliously kept within his proper sphere;—otherwise discontent and insubordination will inevitably be engendered among the slaves.

We have been led to make these remarks, from the circumstance of a negro fellow of Dr. John Scott's, having, the other day, rebelled against his Overseer, and broken his skull in a serious manner; he was trepanned, and is now in a fair way to recover. The negro was put in jail, under an apprehension that the Overseer might not survive.

From information, we are led to believe this negro had been spoiled by the injudicious leniency and familiarity of former overseers.

The Irishman.—We have received a very neat and well conducted miscellaneous newspaper, under the above title, printed weekly in the city of Charleston, S. C. by Wm. S. Blain: price, \$2.50 per annum, in advance. Maj. Robert Macnamara, of this county, and Mr. Wm. Hunter, of Charlotte, are agents for the paper; to whom those wishing to subscribe, can apply.

"The cause of Ireland, and of Irishmen, will be fearlessly yet dispassionately vindicated."

The Gold Mines.—It will be recollected we published a week or two since, an article from the *Raleigh Register*, stating that crucibles had been found in working for gold in Burke; which induced a belief that the Indians, when sole possessors of this country, worked the gold into various articles of ornament, &c. Since then, we have seen a paragraph from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, stating that the Editor had conversed with a gentleman direct from the gold region; who, no doubt, was Judge Forman, who visited this section of country a few weeks ago: He seems, in a good measure, to be of the same opinion of the *Register*. He says these crucibles are made of soap-stone,

and bear the marks of great antiquity. It is known, that the early settlers of this state found the Indians in possession of divers gold trinkets of rude workmanship, but pure metal; which they wore on their fingers, round their necks, wrists and ankles, ears and noses; and were particularly fond of shewing them, as many people in this civilized age are, likewise. And it is known that the original colonists from Europe, were prompted to come hither under the expectation of enriching themselves by finding gold, or buying it for a mere trifle from the natives. Such being the fact, it is surprising the business of working the mines was never entered into by gentlemen of enterprise and capital, until this late day, for we presume the Indians must have informed the colonists, how and where the gold was found.

We here take occasion to state, that new discoveries of the precious metal are daily made. From 200 to 500 dollars worth of it, is weekly brought to this town from Burke county, to be fluxed. It is all washed, in the common mode, from the alluvial earth in and near the beds of water-courses: no quicksilver, we believe, is used; hence it is presumed by many that one-half the gold is wasted. We believe no vein has yet been discovered in Burke; indeed, very little work has been done, with that view. The hands employed in washing for gold average about \$5 each, per day.

Gold.—The *Richmond Enquirer* has been sadly humbugged by a correspondent, in relation to the Gold Mines in this state. It is made to say that "sixteen hundred POUNDS of the pure metal" were obtained at Capp's in one week: whereas the fact is, that less than nine hundred PENNYWEIGHTS is the best business they have ever done in one week. The Editor of the *Enquirer* should be cautious, and not suffer his correspondents thus to impose on his gullibility.

Summer has come, in earnest: for a week past, it has been uncomfortably warm: the locusts have left us, but their place is supplied by innumerable swarms of Flies—which are more saucy, and pertinacious in sticking fast to every moist substance, than we ever saw them: they alight on one's face, and enter his ears, eyes, and mouth, and will not quit their fast-hold till wiped off, like so many worms: At meal times, it requires a servant with a brush at every dish, to prevent these busy pests from absorbing the good things before those for whom the feast was prepared have a chance of fairly tasting them.

Raleigh, June 12.
The Supreme Court commenced its Summer Term in this City, on Monday last, all the Judges being present. We understand, that the selection of a Chief Justice will be deferred, until the Legislature have made a permanent appointment in the place of Judge Taylor. *Ral. Reg.*

Desperate Deed.—On Tuesday last, Richard Powers of this City, shot a man by the name of Jonathan Waynax, with whom he had been previously quarrelling, of which wound Waynax instantly died. Powers was arrested and is now in Jail, to answer the charge of Murder, at our next Superior Court. It would therefore be improper to prejudice the public mind by any statement of facts in relation to the matter.

Families Destitute of the Bible.—From actual investigation, made during the past week, there were found forty-nine out of one hundred and fourteen families in this (Wake) County, destitute of the Bible. In twelve of these forty-nine families, there was not an individual who could read. In another part of the county, there is a neighborhood, in which there are ten families living within four or five miles of each other, in which none of the parents can read.

Latest from France.—By the ship Montgomery, arrived at New York from Havre, French papers to the 9th May are received by the editors of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*.

Letters from Smyrna, of April 5th, say that a War between Persia and Russia is inevitable.

The Turks have assumed the offensive along the whole line of the Balkan, and the garrisons of Silistria, Widdin, and Giurgovoo (on the Danube) have made sorties simultaneously. This intelligence is of as late a date as April 20th. The actions have been bloody. The *Grand Visier* is at Choumla—the Sultan has received a large quantity of supplies from Gallipoli, and will soon set out for Adrianople. 10,000 Asiatics are on their way to reinforce Rudschuck.

The Russian commander sent to the Turkish chieftain to know on what terms he would surrender. "I am not Jusuff Pacha," said the noble barbarian—"I have 389 cannon and 12,000 men, and so long as I have a garri-on and provisions, you need not hope to catch me.

Portugal.—The *London Chronicle* of May 5, confirms the previous statement that Don Miguel is to be dismissed from his usurped throne, by the Great European Powers.

Spain has determined upon the reconquest of Mexico, and that an expedition is to sail from Havana next October or November. [What folly.]

Dr. Watkins.—The *National Journal* of the 12th inst. says: "Judge Cranch yesterday delivered the opinion of the Circuit Court on the second demurrer against the indictments which have been preferred against Dr. Watkins. The opinion exhibits much industry and talent, and reviews all the arguments by which the counsel for the United States endeavored to overthrow the former opinion of the Court, in a style of great perspicacity and astuteness. In this case, also, the demurrer has been sustained, and the indictment is consequently quashed.

Judge Thurston dissented from the opinion of the other two Judges, and went into an argument in which he contended, and attempted to shew, that there was fraud and falsehood stamped on every detail of the transaction; and as he believed that every one of the documents issued by Dr. Watkins showed a fraudulent intention, and was fraudulent and false upon its face, he considered that the indictment ought to have been sustained.

As no new indictment has been found by the Grand Jury, we presume that Dr. Watkins will no longer be held in durance on a criminal charge."

A letter dated Cartagena, 9th April, 1829, published in the *Matanzas Mercantile*, states that "the Bogota mail arrived yesterday, brings us the news that Col. O'Leary, Commander of the Colombian Army at the battle of Tarqui, had been promoted to Field Marshal. And in the Treaty of Peace, the Peruvians have agreed to pay to Colombia \$4,000,000."

Fourth of July.

The citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent county, are requested to meet in the Court-house, on Tuesday, 23d June, inst. to make arrangements for celebrating the coming 4th of July. *June 20th, 1829.*

MARRIED.

At Stateburg, S. C. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Converse, the Hon. George M'Duffie to Miss Mary Rebecca Singleton, daughter of Richard Singleton, Esq.

In Cheraw, 3d inst. Dr. Crawford Ellerbe to Miss Elizabeth Powe, daughter of Mr. Thomas Powe.

In Burke county, by the Rev. R. J. Miller, Mr. Eli Shuford to Miss Eveline Collins, daughter of Col. Brice Collins, dec'd.

In the western part of this county, by the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, on Thursday, the 11th ultimo, Mr. John N. Adams to Miss Martha A. daughter of John Andrews, Esq.

All staunch *Admitters*, for once. [COMMUNICATED.]

DIED.

In Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on the 19th ult. Captain John Cleves Symmes, extensively known as the author of the theory of Open Poles and Concentric Spheres. Captain Symmes was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated at an early age to the western country.

At his residence, near Salem, Stokes county, on the 5th inst. Mr. Matthew Reich, aged 64 years.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, June 20th.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, corn 25 to 30, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 20, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, June 10th.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, bacon 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.....U. S. bank notes 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1 1/4 a 2.

Charlotte, June 8th.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 a 7 1/2, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 45, coffee 11 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Camden, June 13th.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 60 to 62 1/2, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Petersburg, June 12th.—Tobacco, \$3 50, a 11 flour 6.00 a 6 1/4, corn 2 a 2 50, cotton 7 a 9, bacon 6 a 7.

Baltimore, June 12th.—Flour \$6 a 7 1/2 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29th.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Boaton, June 8th.—Cotton 3 to 11, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 59 a 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

Nashville, Tenn. May 29th.—Cotton 7 a 8 flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Cheraw June 10th.—Cotton, 7 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 1/2 to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Newbern, June 6th.—Cotton 7.50 to 8.00, flour 6.50 to 8.75, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Richmond, June 12th.—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

New-York, June 8th.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tanned sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 2 1/2 to 2 1/2, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Columbia, S. C. May 14th.—Cotton 8 to 9, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 26 to 30, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 57 to 60, salt 87.....North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount, Georgia's Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.



AUSTIN & BURNS,

Have just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases. WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton-st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady, in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine. GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

Doct. Rogers' Liniment, for the Salt Rheum one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates: *New-York, July, 1828.*

Dear Sir: I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint, which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its violence. GEO. W. ARNOLD, Dn. Geo. ROGERS, No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WILLIAM D. H. BALDWIN.

DR. GEO. ROGERS

Odontalgic Elixir, or Toothache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "Odontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before introduced; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *Newman's Penicillin*, for the cure of Scrophulous, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *Potter's Vegetable Cathartic*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills*, for Asthma and Consumption.

Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829. 73

ROBERT W. GIBBS County, May Sessions, 1829: Thus, Original attachment: Samuel Silliman summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against said defendant.

677 JNO. GILES, CPE.

DOCT. M. DOUGHERTY,

HAS removed from his former residence at Blakes Ford, and established himself in the town of Charlotte, N. C.; where he proposes to continue the Practice of his Profession. 3175

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

Money Wanted.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Notes and Book Accounts due Ezra Allemon, previously to the 18th May last, have been assigned to me, as Trustee, for collection, &c. All persons indebted to him are hereby requested to call and pay the same before the 1st of July next, as those unpaid on that day will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. The situation of his business will admit of no further indulgence.

SAM'L REEVES, Trustee.
Salisbury, N. C. June 3d, 1829. 3172

Watches, Jewelry, &c.



THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence.

R. WYNNE.

Newland's Stage Line.

IS still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Knoxville, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

From Raleigh to Salisbury,	120 miles.
From thence to Morganton,	80
From thence to Asheville,	80
From thence to Warm Springs,	35
From thence to Newport,	25

In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other. 318

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Asheville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Asheville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.
Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.
Feb. 12th, 1829. [3d. 1st Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward vs. Harriet Steward: petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yackin and Catawba Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt3 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham: petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,
HARDWARE,
AND
GROCERIES;

containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores;—bought for cash, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.

The Public are assured they will find a full supply, and as low for cash as any in the place, or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
May, 9, 1829. 1277

DANIEL H. CRESS,
HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually found in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

Goods at Auction.

I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the Stock of Goods of E. Allemon, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829—the day of the Election. R. E. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Salisbury, June 13th, 1829. 979.

TO THE PUBLIC!!

A. TORRENCE & Co.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS; and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk. Blue and Olive Cloths
Do. " Cassimeres
Lastings and Circassians
5-4 French Bombazines
Bombazines—Cotton Cassimeres
Union Drill—Brown French Drilling
English mix'd Do.
Blk. striped satteen
4-4 mix'd camblet (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown sheetings
" " Do. Bleached
Superior Cotton Shirtings
7-8, and 4-4 Bed Tick
3-4, and 4-4 Apron checks
Russia Sheetings and Drillings
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs
Very fine Irish Linens
A great variety of Calicoes
Linen Cambrics—Long Lawns
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin
4-4, and 6-4 Fig'd Leno
Fine Swiss Muslin
Jaconet and Mull Muslin
White bordered Cravats
Swiss Do.
Italian Do. (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Gros Do. Etc. Robes
Col'd. Gros De Nap
Batiste Dresses
Italian and China Silks
Silk Shawls and Hdk.
White and blk. Silk Stockings
Do. and mix'd Socks.
And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community—
A complete assortment of
Hardware, Plated-ware, and Saddlery;
Boots, Shoes, and Leg-horns; Whips, Canes, and Umbrellas; Muff and Spanish Segars;
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware;
An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description; also, an assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS.
All of which they offer very low for cash, at wholesale or retail.
Salisbury, May 22d, 1829. 68
N. B. We have not quite "100 plough Moulds," but have plenty to supply all who may please to call on us.
A. TORRENCE & Co.

BARTER.

W H I S K E Y, Tallow, Shoe thread, Corn, Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash, Sugar, Coffee, Shot, Powder, Lead, Iron, Molasses, Nails, Soap, Paper, Tea, Indigo, or cash.

Liberty Hill, S. C. } J. GARLICK.
June 1st, 1829. } 3mt83

DOCT. S. McAFFEE,

HAVING removed his Medical Establishment to the residence of Mr. Lamb Taylor, Sen. seven and a half miles from Mocksville, on the main road leading from that town to Hillsville; and having laid in a new supply of genuine MEDICINES, will attend to the calls of Patients as heretofore.

He hereby informs his friends, and employers, that owing to his severe and protracted illness, it has been impossible for him to call on them, personally, with a view of making collections, or settlements. Such will now be immediately necessary; and all those indebted to him by bonds, judgments, or book accounts, will please avail themselves of this notification, with the least possible delay; otherwise they will find their respective accounts in the hands of officers for collection.

June 8th, 1829. 372

POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the poisonous stream
Which flows through life's dark valley;
Enjoyed the bliss of sinning,
Of shame, and felt its single power."

WHO LOVES ME BEST?

From Repentance, by Miss Brown.

Who loves me best? my mother sweet,
Whose every look with love replete,
Who held me an infant on her knee,
Who bathed my forehead tenderly;
And yet I have heard my mother say,
That she some time must pass away;
Who then shall shield me from earthly ill;
Some one must love me better still!

Who loves me best—my father dear,
Who loveth to have me always near,
He whom I fly each eve to meet,
When passed away is the noontide heat,
Who from the bank where the sun beam lies
Brings me the wild wood strawberries;
Oh he is dear as my mother to me,
But he will perish even as she.

Who loves me best—my sister fair,
With her laughing eyes and clustering hair,
Who flowers around my head with twine,
Who presseth her rosy lips to mine,
Who singeth me songs in her artless glee,
Can any love me better than she—
Yet when asked, that sister confest
Of all she did not love me the best!

Who loves me best, my brother young;
With his healthy cheek and his hisping tongue
Who delighteth to lead me in merry play
Far down the green wood's busy way,
Who showeth me where the hazel nuts grow,
And where the fairest field flowers blow;
But perhaps he loves me no more than the rest,
How shall I find who loves me best?

My mother loves me, but she may die;
My white dove loves me, but it may fly;
My father loves me—he may be changed,
I have heard of brothers and sisters estranged,
If they should forsake me what should I do,
Where should I bear my sad heart to—
Some one surely would be my stay—
Some one must love me better than they.

Yes, fair child, there is one above,
Who loves thee with an unchangeable love;
He who formed those frail dear things,
To which thy young heart fondly clings—
Even though all should forsake thee, still
He would protect thee through every ill.
Is not such love worth all the rest,
Child it is GOD who loves thee best.

[From the Farmers' Museum.]

Scene at Washington, March 4, 1829.

THE PARTING OF A. C. AND W. C.

A. "When shall we 3 rule again,
When shall we 3 rule again?"
"Long I fear will seasons roll,
Long will Jackson here controul—
Long the Democrats must reign,
Ere we three can rule again."

C. Calmly to thy fate resign—
Double damning, O! is mine—
Long I've cater'd with the great
To raise me to the chair of State;
But the struggle's all in vain,
If we three ne'er rule again!

W. Days will pass and years roll on—
Youths grow old—turn gray—be gone—
Nations rise and nations fall,
Kings and sceptres, thrones and all,
Long in ruins, will have lain,
Ere we three can rule again!

A. Then farewell my trusty friends—
Our exertions, aims and ends,
All must here, among our foes,
Come to an eternal close—
For if Freedom firm remain,
Ne'er shall we three rule again!

Adams, Clay and Webster.

TAUGHT AND FED.

Upon some hasty errand Tom was sent,
And met his parish curate as he went;
But, just like what he was, a sorry clown,
It seemed he passed him with a cov'd crown.
The gown man stopp'd, and turning, sternly said—

"I doubt, my lad, you're far worse taught than fed!"

"Why, ay!" says Tom, still jogging on, "that's true;
Thank God! he feeds me; but I am taught by you."

A SOUND OPINION.

"I've read your first poetic scroll,
And on its merit judgment pass'd;"
"What is that judgment?"—"On my soul!
I think it ought to be your last!"

FROM THE GREEK.

Of all bad things with which our race is curs'd,
Our own bad temper may be deem'd the worst!

MISCELLANY.

PATRICK HENRY'S OPINION OF DESIM.

Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was one of the most decisive and bold patriots of the revolution. In his life written by Mr. Wirt is the following letter to his daughter.

Red Hill, August 20th, 1796.

The view which the rising greatness of our country presents to my eyes, is greatly tarnished by a general prevalence of deism; which, with me, is but another name for vice and depravity. I am, however, much consoled by reflecting, that the religion of Christ has, from its first appearance in the world, been attacked in vain, by all the wits, philosophers, and wise ones, aided by every power of man, and its triumph has been complete.

What is there in the wit, or wisdom of the present deistical writers or professors, that can compare them with Hume, Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke and others? and yet these have been confuted, and their fame is decaying; in so much, that the puny efforts of Paine are thrown in to prop their tottering fabric, whose foundation cannot stand

the test of time. Amongst other strange things said of me, I hear it is said by the deists that I am one of the number; and, indeed, some good people think that I am no Christian. This thought gives me much more pain than the appellation of tory; because I think a religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long, and have given no decided proofs of my being a christian. But, indeed, my dear child, this is a character which I prize far above all this world has or can boast. And amongst all the handsome things I hear said of you, what gives me the greatest pleasure is, to be told of your piety and steady virtue. Be assured there is not one tittle, as to disposition or character, in which my parental affection for you would suffer a wish for you changing; and it flatters my pride to hear you spoken of as you are.

"Perhaps Mr. Roane and Anne may have heard the reports you mention. If it will be any object with them to see what I write you, show them this. But my wish is to pass the rest of my days, as much as may be, unobserved by the critics of the world, who would show but little sympathy for the deficiencies to which old age is so liable. May God bless you, my dear Bersey, and your children. Give my love to Mr. Aylett, and believe me ever your affectionate father,"

"P. HENRY."

Barbarian Magnificence.—In an account of the funeral of the late King of Madagascar, we find the following passage:

"The tomb was constructed at a small distance from the catafalque, and according to the usual custom of the country; precious articles, such as gold and silver vases, crystals, and porcelains, valuable fowling guns, powder flask, magnificent arms, trinkets, watches, clocks, cloths, and linens; and the portraits of Louis XVI., Louis XVII., of George IV., of Bonaparte, of Frederick the Great, in oil colors, were enclosed therein, as well as several engravings of Napoleon, Kleber, Massena, Murat, Desaix, Bernadotte, Eugene, Beauharnois, Poniatowski, &c. and other engravings, several of which were colored representing views in Europe, and land and sea battles gained by France, and from the beginning of the Revolution to the fall of the Emperor Napoleon. To these were added \$150,000 in gold and silver coins and ingots. Six of the fine horses of the stables, and 20,000 oxen, were then sacrificed to the manes of the King. All these offerings were estimated at a sum total of \$350,000, including the coffin, made of 14,000 Spanish dollars. This coffin was eight feet long and four and a half feet high and broad, and about nearly a line in thickness.

MELONS.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, with the signature Agricola, says:

"I now, from a small spot of poor ground, raise the greatest profusion of melons, whereas, until lately, I could not raise enough on four or five times the same space of rich land. I dig square holes ten feet apart, each way, for water melons, and about six feet for musk-melons; for the first, two feet deep, for the last, eighteen inches deep and eighteen inches wide. The roots run but a short distance in a horizontal direction, but striking deep into the earth they are secure from the effects of drought; and by filling the holes half full of manure, and by finishing them to a few inches above the surface with a mixture of manure and soil, or which is better, a composition of vegetables, and other substances, commonly to be met with around out houses and pig pens, a depth of soil, of fine and light tilth is formed. I have not attempted to raise pumpkins in this way, but have no doubt that it will answer for them."

Cranberries.—It is well known, (observes the Compiler) that the Cranberries are gathered in the Eastern States from marshes and swamps. But an experiment has been tried in Rochester, N. Y. which shows how easily it may thrive upon transplantation. Some of the shrubs from Saratoga county were removed to a garden, where they took root, grew vigorously, and some of them bore fine bunches of fruit the first year. Twigs were taken off, and the cuttings also took root. Cannot they be transplanted into Virginia, (or N. C.) to furnish an excellent fruit for tarts and jellies?

Extract.—It is almost as difficult to make a man unlearn his errors as his knowledge. Mal-information is more hopeless than non-information; for error is always more busy than ignorance. Ignorance is a blank sheet, on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one, on which we must first erase. Ignorance is contented to stand still, with her back to the truth; but error is more presumptuous, and proceeds in the same direction. Ignorance has no light; but error follows a false one. The consequence is, that error, when she retraces her footsteps, has further to go, before she can arrive at the truth, than ignorance.

Directions to Hot People.....Now-a-days, nobody is cool—every face is as red as a beet, and every man's blood is hot enough to boil an egg. What is to be done?—Imprimis—keep your temper—it will never do to get into a passion at this season—reserve your wrath till the first frost, you may then blaze away as much as you please. Secondly, rise early, even before the sun, and enjoy his astonishment at seeing himself beat. Wash your whole body, put on clean linen, and take a slow walk of twenty minutes and fifteen seconds. Don't jump out of the way at any sudden alarm—it is much better to be quietly run over by a cart or two, than to jump into a fever. Sit down to breakfast moderately—don't bolt into your chair as if you were thrown out of a third story window. Drink no coffee; it is too heating—tea or milk you may take in any quantity; but eat no meat, as you eschew caloric—every mouthful is an incipient firebrand. A little bread, (and, if you are in love, a cold potatoe,) degenue. Eat slowly, and beguile the time by reading the Courier and Enquirer. It will always put you in a good humor, and your smiles are very becoming. Put on a white hat, and away to your place of business. If any thing has gone wrong, don't scold—scolding is allowed only in winter. If you meet any friends on the way, give a gentle look of recognition, but do not bow or say "good morning"—talking is very exciting. If you can, conveniently, meet with a little misfortune, do so—melancholy is very cooling, and what is more, it makes others cool towards you. You thus gain considerable comfort from their icy reflection.

"As the day becomes warm and high," you become thirsty. You are afraid to drink cold water—you therefore mix a little brandy (or a good deal) with it to prevent bad consequences—you put in a lump of ice, and quaff it off without ceremony. You goose! cold brandy-and-water, taken suddenly into your stomach, is just as dangerous as cold water—so is cold punch—cold any thing else—so would a parcel of cold live coals be, if you could freeze them. Your best beverage is claret and water—you may cool it, if you please, but you must sip it gradually. We mean real bona fide claret—none of your poke-berry juice, which is absolute poison.

Do not eat much dinner—animal food puts the lion in a fever, and so will it serve man. If you find that you have much appetite, eat a lump of sugar, or take a walk into the kitchen, just before the table is set. The best thing for you is a little hash and mashed potatoes—it saves a great deal of labor for the jaws. You may smoke two segars afterwards—the smoke warms your mouth, and causes a rush of air into it which overbalances the artificial heat. In the evening you may read a novel or listen to music—it must be slow music, however—the "Dead march in Saul," or something like it. "Yankee Doodle" would put you in a fever in five minutes. Go to bed early—leave your windows open—the free, pure air never harms any body that is used to it, and if you are not, it is high time that you were. Take as many airs upon you as you can—the hen sits all the summer night upon the fence and takes no cold. Are you not ashamed to be more delicate than a hen. Morning Cou'r. & Eng.

Mr. Clay is busily engaged on his farm. We observe an advertisement of his in the Kentucky Reporter for cattle to stock one of his farms. [Very well.]

Enormous Church.—A church is now building in Montreal of the following dimensions:—Length, 560 feet, breadth 150, height to the eaves, 100, surrounded by 24 towers, the two front ones being 340 feet high; the pulpit window is 60 feet by 34. The probable expense of this immense structure is estimated at \$300,000!